Hon. Secretary of State.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.] SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1825. [NO. 266.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

By Authority.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a General Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, was concluded and signed, at Bogota, on the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four; which Convention is word for word as follows:

General Convention of Peace, Amity, Navigation and Commerce, between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AUTHOR AND LEGISLATOR OF THE UNIVERSE.

The United States of America, and the Republic of Colombia, desiring to make lasting and firm the friendship and good understanding which happily prevails between both nations, have resolved to fix, in a manner clear, distinct, and positive, the rules which shall in future be religiously observed between the one and the other, by means of a Treaty or general Convention of Peace, Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

For this most desirable object, the President of the United States of America has conferred full powers on RICHARD CLOUGH ANDERSON, Junior, a citizen of the said States, and their Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic; and the Vice President of the Republic of Colombia, charged with the Executive power, on PEDRO GUAL, Secretary of State and of Foreign Relations, who, after having exchanged their said full powers in due and proper form, have agreed to the following Articles:

Article 1st.—There shall be a perfect, firm, and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, in all the extent of their possessions and territories, and between their people and citizens respectively, without distinction of persons or places.

Article 2d.—The United States of America and the Republic of Colombia desiring to live in peace and harmony with all the other nations of the earth, by means of a policy frank and equally friendly with all, engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing the same compensation, if the concession was conditional.

Article 3d.—The citizens of the United States may frequent all the coasts and countries of the Republic of Colombia, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the most favored nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, and to which are submitted the subjects and citizens of the most favored nations.

In like manner the citizens of the Republic of Colombia, may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States, and reside and trade there, in all sorts of produce, manufactures, and merchandize, and shall pay no other or greater duties, charges, or fees, whatsoever, than the most favoured nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favored nation does or shall enjoy, submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws, decrees, and usages there established, and to which are submitted the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nations.

Article 4th.—It is likewise agreed that it shall be wholly free for all merchants, commanders of ships, and other citizens of both countries, to manage themselves their own business in all the ports and places subject to the jurisdiction of each other, as well with respect to the consignment and sale of their goods and merchandize by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships, they being in all these cases to be treated as citizens of the country in which they reside, or at least to be placed on a footing with the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

Article 5th.—The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable to any embargo, nor be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchandizes, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatever, without allowing to those a sufficient indemnification.

Article 6th.—Whenever the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be forced to seek refuge or asylum in the rivers, bays, ports, or dominions, of the others, with their vessels, whether merchant or of war, public or private, through stress of weather, pursuit of pirates or enemies, they shall be received and treated with humanity, giving to them all favor and protection for repairing their ships, procuring provisions, and placing themselves in a situation to continue their voyage without obstacle or hindrance of any kind.

Article 7th.—All the ships, merchandize and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction, or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving in due and proper form their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

Article 8th.—When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to them all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel if necessary, of its merchandizes and effects, without exacting for it any duty, impost, or contribution whatever, until they may be exported.

Article 9th.—The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise; and their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods; whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country, wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases: And if, in the case of real estate, the said heirs would be prevented from entering into the possession of the inheritance, on account of their character of aliens, there shall be granted to them the term of three years to dispose of the same as they may think proper, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all rights of detraction, on the part of the government of the respective States.

Article 10th.—Both the contracting parties promise and engage, formally to give their special protection to the persons and property of the citizens of each other, of all occupations, who may be in the territories, subject to the jurisdiction of the one or the other, transient or dwelling therein, leaving open and free to them the tribunals of justice for their judicial recourse, on the same terms which are usual and customary with the natives or citizens of the country in which they may be; for which they may employ in defence of their rights such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors, as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals, in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidence which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Article 11th.—It is likewise agreed that the most perfect and entire security of conscience shall be enjoyed by the citizens of both the contracting parties in the countries subject to the jurisdiction of the one and the other, without their being liable to be disturbed or molested on account of their religious belief, so long as they respect the laws and established usages of the country. Moreover, the bodies of the citizens of one of the contracting parties, who may die in the territories of the other, shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or in other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

Article 12th.—It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States of America and of the Republic of Colombia to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made, who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are or hereafter shall be at enmity with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandizes beforementioned, and to trade with the same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens, of those who are enemies of both or either party, without any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy, beforementioned, to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several. And it is hereby stipulated, that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading, or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of either, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both or either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemies: Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principle, and not of others.

Article 13th.—It is likewise agreed, that in the case where the neutral flag of one of the contracting parties shall protect the property of the enemies of the other, by virtue of the above stipulation, it shall always be understood that the neutral property found on board such enemy's vessels, shall be held and considered as enemy's property, and as such shall be liable to detention and confiscation, except such property as was put on board such vessel before the declaration of war, or even afterwards, if it were done without the knowledge of it; but the contracting parties agree, that two months having elapsed after the declaration, their citizens shall not plead ignorance thereof. On the contrary, if the flag of the neutral does not protect the enemy's property, in that case the goods and merchandizes of the neutral, embarked in such enemy's ships shall be free.

Article 14th.—This liberty of navigation and commerce shall extend to all kinds of merchandizes, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband, and under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods shall be comprehended—

1st. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuzees, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, halberds, and granades, bombs, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonging to the use of these arms:

2dly. Bucklers, helmets, breast-plates, coats of mail, infantry belts and clothes made up in the form and fit a military use;

3dly. Cavalry belts, and horses with their furniture;

4thly. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared, and formed, expressly to make war by sea or land.

Article 15th.—All other merchandizes and things not comprehended in the articles of contraband explicitly enumerated and classified as above, shall be held and considered as free, and subjects of free and lawful commerce, so that they may be carried and transported in the freest manner by both the contracting parties, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only those places which are at that time besieged or blocked up; and to avoid all doubt in this particular, it is declared that those places only are besieged or blockaded which are actually attacked by a belligerent force capable of preventing the entry of the neutral.

Article 16th.—The articles of contraband, before enumerated and classified, which may be found in a vessel bound for an enemy's port, shall be subject to detention and confiscation, leaving free the cargo and the ship, that the owners may dispose of them as they see proper. No vessel of either of the two nations shall be detained on the high seas on account of having on board articles of contraband, whenever the master, captain or supercargo of said vessel, will deliver up the articles of contraband to the captor, unless the quantity of such articles be so great and of so large a bulk, that they cannot be received on board the capturing ship without great inconvenience; but in this and in all other cases of just detention, the vessel detained shall be sent to the nearest convenient and safe port for trial and judgment, according to law.

Article 17th.—And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy, without knowing the same is besieged, blockaded or invested, it is agreed, that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband, be confiscated, unless, after warning of such blockade or investment from the commanding officer of the blockading forces, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place she shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded or invested, by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof.

Article 18th.—In order to prevent all kind of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed mutually, that whenever a vessel of war, public or private, shall meet with a neutral of the other contracting party, the first shall remain out of cannon shot, and may send its boat with two or three men only, in order to execute the examination of the papers concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least exortation, violence, or ill treatment, for which the commanders of the said armed ships shall be responsible with their persons and property; for which purpose the commanders of said private armed vessels shall, before receiving their commissions, give sufficient security to answer for all the damages they may commit. And it is expressly agreed that the neutral party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel, for the purpose of exhibiting her papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

Article 19th.—To avoid all kind of vexation and abuse in the examination of the papers relating to the ownership of the vessels belonging to the citizens of the two contracting parties, they have agreed, and do agree, that in case one of them should be engaged in war, the ships and vessels belonging to the citizens of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports, expressing the name, property, and bulk of the ship, as also the name and place of habitation of the master or commander of said vessel, in order that it may thereby appear, that the ship and property belong to the citizens of one of the parties; they have likewise agreed that such ships being laden, besides the said sea letters or passports, shall also be provided with certificates containing the several particulars of the cargo, and the place whence the ship sailed, so that it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband goods be on board the same; which certificates shall be made out by the officers of the place whence the ship sailed, in the accustomed form; without which requisite, said vessel may be detained to be judged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared legal prize, unless the said defect shall be satisfied or supplied by testimony entirely equivalent.

Article 20th.—It is further agreed that the stipulations above expressed relative to the visiting and examination of vessels, shall apply only to those which convey; and when said vessels shall be under convoy, the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries—and when they are bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board shall be sufficient.

Article 21st.—It is further agreed, that in all cases the established courts for prize causes, in the country to which the prizes may be conducted, shall alone take cognizance of them. And whenever such tribunal of either party, shall pronounce judgment against any vessel or goods, or property claimed by the citizens of the other party, the sentence or decree shall mention the reasons or motives on which the same shall have been founded, and an authenticated copy of the sentence or decree, and of all the proceedings in the case, shall, if demanded, be delivered to the commander or agent of said vessel, without any delay, he paying the legal fees for the same.

Article 22d.—Whenever one of the contracting parties shall be engaged in war with another State, no citizen of the other contracting party shall accept a commission or letter of marque, for the purpose of assisting or co-operating hostilely, with the said enemy, against the said party so at war, under the pain of being treated as a pirate.

Article 23d.—If by any fatality which cannot be expected, and which God forbid, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agreed, and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coasts and in the ports of each other; and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects wherever they please, giving to them the safe conduct necessary for it, which may serve as a sufficient protection until they arrive at the designated port. The citizens of all other occupations who may be established in the territories or dominions of the United States and of the Republic of Colombia, shall be respected and maintained in the full enjoyment of their personal liberty and property, unless their particular conduct shall cause them to forfeit this protection, which in consideration of humanity, the contracting parties engage to give them.

Article 24th.—Neither the debts due from individuals of the one nation to the individuals of the other, nor moneys, which they may have in public funds, nor in public or private banks, shall ever, in any event of war, or of national difference, be sequestered or confiscated.

Article 25th.—Both the contracting parties being desirous of avoiding all inequality in relation to their public communications and official intercourse, have agreed, and do agree, to grant to the envoys, ministers, and other public agents, the same favours, immunities, and exemptions which those of the most favoured nation do or shall enjoy; it being understood that whatever favours, immunities, or privileges, of the United States of America or the Republic of Colombia may find it proper to give to the ministers and public agents of any other power, shall by the same act be extended to those of each of the contracting parties.

Article 26th.—To make more effectual the protection which the United States and the Republic of Colombia shall afford in future to the navigation and commerce of the citizens of each other, they agree to receive and admit consuls and vice-consuls in all the ports open to foreign commerce, who shall enjoy in them all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities, of the consuls and vice-consuls of the most favoured; each contracting party, however, remaining at liberty to except those ports and places in which the admission and residence of such consuls may not seem convenient.

Article 27th.—In order that the consuls and vice-consuls of the contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, by their public character before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent in due form to the government of which they are accredited; and having obtained their *Exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such, by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants, in the consular district in which they reside.

Article 28th.—It is likewise agreed, that the consuls, their secretaries, officers, and persons attached to the service of consuls, they not being citizens of the country in which the consul resides, shall be exempt from all public service, and also from all kind of taxes, imposts, and contributions, except those which they shall be obliged to pay on account of commerce, or their property, to which the citizens and inhabitants, native and foreign, of the country in which they reside are subject, being in every thing besides subject to the laws of the respective States. The archives and papers of the consulates shall be respected inviolably, and under no pretext whatever shall any magistrate seize, or in any way interfere with them.

Article 29th.—The said consuls shall have power to require the assistance of the authorities of the country for the arrest, detention, and custody of deserters from the public and private vessels of their country, and for that purpose they shall address themselves to the courts, judges and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters in writing, proving by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel's or other public documents, that those men were part of the said crews; and on this demand, so proved, (saving, however where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused. Such deserters, when arrested, shall be put at the disposal of the said consuls, and may be put in the public prisons at the request and expense of those who reclaim them, to be sent to the ships to which they belonged, or to others of the same nation. But if they be not sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the same cause.

Article 30th.—For the purpose of more effectually protecting their commerce and navigation, the two contracting parties do hereby agree, as soon hereafter as circumstances will permit them, to form a consular convention, which shall declare specially the powers and immunities of the consuls and vice-consuls of the respective parties.

Article 31st.—The United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, desiring to make as durable as circumstances will permit, the relations which are to be established between the two parties by virtue of this Treaty, or General Convention of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, have declared solemnly, and do agree to the following points:

1st. The present Treaty shall remain in full force and virtue for the term of twelve years, to be counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, in all the parts relating to commerce and navigation; and in all those parts which relate to peace and friendship, it shall be

permanently and perpetually binding on both powers.

2dly. If any one or more of the citizens of either party shall infringe any of the articles of this Treaty, such citizen shall be held personally responsible for the same, and the harmony and good correspondence between the two nations shall not be interrupted thereby: each party engaging in no way to protect the offender, or sanction such violation.

3dly. If, (what indeed, cannot be expected,) unfortunately, any of the articles contained in the present treaty shall be violated or infringed in any other way whatever, it is expressedly stipulated, that neither of the contracting parties will order or authorize any act of reprisal, nor declare war against the other, on complaints of injuries or damages, until the said party considering itself offended, shall first have presented to the other a statement of such injuries or damages, verified by competent proof, and demanded justice and satisfaction, and the same shall have been either refused or unreasonably delayed.

4thly. Nothing in this treaty contained shall, however, be construed, or operate contrary to former and existing public treaties with other Sovereigns or States.

The present treaty of Peace, Amity, Commerce and Navigation, shall be approved and ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Rspublic of Colombia, with the consent and approbation of the Congress of the same, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the City of Washington within eight months, to be counted from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, We, the Plenipotentaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Colombia, have signed and sealed these presents.

day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in the forty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and the fourteenth of that of the Republic of Colombia.

(SEAL.) RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Jr.
(SEAL.) PEDRO GAUL.

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged, at Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of the present month, by Daniel Brent, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, and Jose Maria Salazar, L. L. D. Fiscal of the High Court of Justice of the Rupublic of Colombia, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary thereof near the government of the United States of America, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.—Done at the City of Washington, this thirty-
[L. S.] first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-ninth.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

Full deputations of Osages, Kansas, Delawares, and Weas, we learn, had met Gen. Clarke at St. Louis, on the 1st instant, and had agreed upon a treaty, which was to have been signed the next day, in which the Osages and Kansas relinquish all their lands to the United States. Their future possessions, we presume, will lie along and over the western boundary of Missouri. Some difficulty, we learn, existed at the time, between the Osages, Delawares, and Shawnese, which, however, was in the way of a speedy adjustment. *Nat. Jour.*

The annual prize of 300*l.* had been awarded, by the Board of Longitude, to Mr. Widinham, of East street, Red Lion Square, for the best chronometer, it having varied one second and eighty five hundredths of a second on its mean daily rate during the twelve months. The prize of 200*l.* had been awarded to Mr. J. M. French, of the Royal Exchange, for the second best chronometer, his having varied one second and eighty-five hundredths of a second during the last nine months, and forty-five hundredths of a second during the last six months, on its mean daily rate. *London pa.*

An elderly man was lately killed in Greene County, Tennessee, by a tree falling upon him as he was passing under it. It is said that a few years ago his shoulder was broke, and otherwise considerably injured, by a limb from the same tree.

BUNKER'S HILL CELEBRATION.

BOSTON, JUNE 18.

The fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill has passed—and with it a scene of splendor and grandeur which must ever be fresh in the recollections of the countless thousands who witnessed it. A more imposing scene has never been presented to an American eye, of a more affecting one brought home to an American heart; and while patriotism has existence, our country a name, and the heroes of our glorious revolution a place in story, American bosoms will swell high with the recollection of this memorable day.

Contrary to the indications of the atmosphere on Thursday, the weather yesterday was very fine. The rain had cool-ed the air and laid the dust. The sun rose in unclouded majesty, and a richer and fresher green imparted additional beauty to the thick shrubbery of the city, and the romantic and undulating landscape of Charlestown, in the midst of which stands the hallowed height of Bunker Hill. The day was ushered in by a salute of 24 guns from the navy yard. And as orders had been given for an early formation of the procession, the whole town was soon alive by the universal stirring of its own population, the tens of thousands who had been pouring into it from all directions, and the numbers of the numerous societies which were to form at places previously designated, to join in the procession.

The troops of the city, consisting of several regiments, were designated to form the escort, and paraded in the mall, and the civil procession formed in Park and Beacon streets; and at ten o'clock, the whole moved off, passing through many of the principal streets, to Charlestown, in the prescribed order.

The members of the several societies all wore their distinctive badges, and different badges were procured for the surviving soldiers of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and served elsewhere in the revolutionary army. From the length of the procession, and the sinuous course of the streets, there was no opportunity of viewing the whole at any one time But by a signal agreed upon, and given on the arrival of the head of the procession at Charlestown Bridge, it was ascertained that the rear was then passing the Old South Meeting House—being a distance, following the streets thro' which it passed, of about one mile and a half, formed six and seven abreast. On ascending and passing round the height called Breeds Hill, which was in fact the site of the American redoubt, and the immediate scene of the bloody engagement on the 17th of June, 1775, a magnificent spectacle was presented to view, as the eye ran along the procession, and glanced upon the floating banners of the several societies, and rich dresses of the various masonic orders, the burnished arms, embroidered uniforms, and nodding plumes of the officers and soldiers; and last, though not least, the thousands of well dressed females who filled every window and piazza of Charlestown. Indeed the windows of every house in Boston fronting the streets through which the procession moved were filled with ladies, and the streets thronged with people. Aside from the usual pomp of a military and civic procession, the splendor of this was much increased by the clothing and emblems of the Masonic fraternity, of whom there were from eighteen hundred to two thousand, arrayed in their various uniforms and jewels.

Arrived at the appointed place, the procession was formed into a hollow square, and the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected monument, were preformed in due and ample form, by the M. W. Grand Master and officers of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, assisted by Gen LAFAYETTE, and the President of the Monument Association, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER. The moment these interesting and impressive ceremonies were completed, at a given signal the welkin rang with the loud and repeated huzzas of the assembled multitude; for it must be understood, that those who composed the procession, formidable as it was in length and numbers, formed but a small portion of the assemblage. There was in addition, more than sixty thousand freemen, gazing intently, and with throbbing bosoms, upon the solemn spectacle.

The procession then moved a few rods to the rear, on the side of the hill where the British troops landed to make the attack, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the Address of the President, and the religious exercises of the day, and where seats had been provided for the gentlemen composing the procession, and for a large number of ladies, forming a sort of semi-amphitheatre. On the lower side of this was erected a temple, ornamented with evergreens of various kinds, with festoons intertwined with a variety of flowers. Within this temple, upon a platform, were seated the Governor and other distinguished officers, past and present, several distinguished guests from abroad, the leading committees, and those who were to take part in the exercise. On either side of the temple were wings, extending forward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, to the distance of two hundred feet, covered with sailcloth, and provided with seats for the ladies. And I need not say they were all filled. The seats for those who formed the procession, were upwards of sixty, capable of holding two hundred persons each, and these were also filled; so that there was a seated audience (or rather there would have been, if all would have done as they should) of about fifteen thousand persons.

The exercises were commenced by a pious, fervent, and patriotic prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Thaxter, chaplain of Col. Prescott's regiment, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill. A beautiful hymn, written for the occasion, by the Rev. John Pierpont, was then sung to the tune of Old Hundred.

The President of the Association, the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, then pronounced an address of more than an hour's length, a sketch of which I have not time to give, even if it were allowable for a reporter to lay his rude hands upon so splendid and polished a performance.

A hymn, by the Rev. Jas. Flint, written for the occasion, was then sung.

A concluding address to the Throne of Grace was offered by the Rev. James Walker; after which an ode was sung.

The hymns were sung with great solemnity, and the effect increased by an excellent band The rich swelling tones of Old Hundred, in praticular, went to the heart, and thrilled every bosom.

The exercises of the battle ground having been concluded, the guests and those who had furnished themselves with tickets, were formed into a procession, and moved to the summit of Bunker's Hill to dine. And here a spectacle was presented which baffles description. An awning had been erected, provided with tables and seats for between four and five thousand persons. Four thousands four hundred plates were set, and [illegible] was unprovided. The dinner was as good as could be expected—considering it was emphatially provided for an army. After the cloth was removed, several toasts were drunk, interspresed with music, and several odes written for the occasion, by gentlemen who have successfully wooed the tuneful nine.

In a word, every thing conspired to render this one of the most interesting fetes we ever attended. The collection of so many survivors of this hard fought and glorious day, and of so many revolutionary heroes, of other and equally hard fought fields the recollection of the feelings of this moment, 50 years ago, and the wonderful series of almost miracles which have since that time distinguished our country, and astonished the world; and the anticipation of the next 50 years to come, were sufficient to attract the attention of every man who had ever learned to think, and to fill the mind with all that was solemn, joyful, graceful, and patriotic.

STEAM PRINTING PRESS.

The powers of steam (says Mackenzie in his experiments in chemistry, printed in London) are becoming more known every day. Even typography has received its wonderful aid. The Times, and other newspapers, have for a long time been printed by clineers impelled by steam, and assisted only by *three boys*, who are thus able to do the work of *sixteen men*. In addition to the economy in saving manual labor, the otherwise waste steam is carried round the buildings connected with printing offices, which not only saves a great expense in fuel, but affords that steady and uniform heat so necessary in a printing establishment. Cowper's patent steam engine prints two sides of a sheet of a paper at the same time.

The New Orleans papers of the 1st inst. express great fears of an early visitation of the summer fever on account of the unusual heavy rains. The Mirror says—"Although it is too early by a month or six weeks, for the yellow fever to make its appearance, yet of other diseases there are not a few that prove fatal in this city. An acquaintance of ours, counted seven or eight funerals, yesterday, and his observations did not include the upper burying ground. The greatest mortality is amongst children, many of whom have fallen victims to the whooping cough, &c.

A phamphlet on the subject of Rail Roads, has lately been published in London by a Mr. Wightman, in which he states that a complete delusion prevails as to the rate which it would be possible to travel these roads. He contends that the velocity attained by these means, cannot half equal that which our best Stage Coaches now travel; and that the money which it is proposed to expend on them, will in most cases be thrown away.

PAPERS IN ENGLAND.

The duty paid by the manufacturers on the paper used for printing newspapers in England, amounts annually to £220,600; the proprietors of these journals pay $1,400,000 additional as a tax on the paper they use during the same period; and a duty of 78 cents on every advertisement, which is paid by the advertiser, and which yields an annual sum of nearly £1,500,000.

U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WEST POINT, JUNE 19, 1825.

I am now at this far-famed and truly important Point, and have witnessed, with much pleasure, some of the examinations of the Cadets. This forenoon was of particular interest to me; it was on a subject in which the future greatness of this country is particularly to be concerned. Internal Improvements, Turnpike Roads, Canals, Bridges, &c. and the young gentlemen displayed a very accurate knowledge of all those subjects; and by their answers to various questions, and their ample descriptions, which were given in a plain and lucid manner, proved at once the great progress which they had made; and this institution will furnish a numerous band of Engineers' who, [illegible] peace or war, will be found highly useful to their country.

But it is not on this or on that particular subject that the Cadets seem quite at home, they seem always so on every occasion; and it is only necessary to visit this institution in order to be convinced of its utility. Their military appearance and movements are admirable, and although it is a sad affair for a parent to part with a darling son; although the father feels sensibly the parting, and although a mother's grief no language can describe—yet there is joy in reserve for them—a few short years, and their boy will return them a man in every sense of the word—a man capable of filling any situation in life—of leading an army of freemen to victory, of shining in the Hall of Legislation, of levelling mountains and directing the course of rivers, or even in the bosom of retirement, on his own farm or in his own cottage—from the knowledge he has acquired, he will be found enjoying life in a superior degree, able to turn every incident and [illegible] rence to the greatest advantage.

The education received here is a complete one. Their morals are far better guarded than in any institution I have ever seen, and, in those years in which pleasure is so very apt to lead her votaries astray, even in spite of the most vigilant parental care—in those very years they are here kept from the paths which lead to disgrace and death.

WILMINGTON, JUNE 22.

The Governor, with the other gentlemen composing the Board of Internal Improvements, arrived here on Wednesday evening last; on Friday, they went as far as Smithville, to view the river and inspect the state and progress of the Public Works. In this business, and in examining and sounding the channels the greater part of Saturday was employed.

We understand the Board, satisfied of the practicability of improving the river, and of the immen[illegible] advantages which would be the fruit of deepening the channel so as to give free passage to vessels of large burthen, are unanimously in favor of a zealous and active prosecution of the Works. We are informed that the Machine for removing the mud, which has been contracted for, is every day expected and will immediately be put in operation. On Sunday morning the Board left this place on their way to visit Swansboro' and Beaufort. *Cape Fear Recorder.*

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 30.

Melancholy.—There cannot now be a reasonable doubt of the loss of the Packet Sally Havens, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 29th ult. for Wilmington, in this State. We understand that a letter has been received in town from Mr. Patton, of Philadelphia, the owner, stating that boxes directed to a gentleman of this place, which were shipped on board the Sally Havens, have been picked up at sea. We learn that Mr. Benjamin H. Talbot, formerly of Providence, R. I. but lately of this place and Wilmington, who had been to Philadelphia to supply himself with printing materials for the purpose of publishing a paper in Wilmington, was on his return in the Sally Havens, accompanied by two Journeymen Printers, whose names we have not heard; and that a youth, brother to Mr. Patterson, Editor of the Fayetteville Sentinel, was also on board, on his way to this place. Neither vessel, crew, nor passengers, have been heard from since they sailed. All must have perished in the late destructive gale.

St. Louis, May 13.—A gentleman and his family a few days since, ascending the Mississippi on board the steam boat Rufus Putnam, an unfortunate difficulty took place between him and his wife; unwilling to bear the frowns of the fair, or survive his happiness, he determined to put an end to the unnatural strife of love. Having deliberately stripped off his coat, he leaped into the river, was immediately carried under the wheels of the boat, and never after seen. Here we would have mourned with the widow, but she married next day, and gave the world the strongest proof of her attachment to matrimonial life. *Advocate.*

A gold medal, valued at $50, is to be given by the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, to the person who shall conduct a farm on the largest scale without the use of ardent spirits, unless recommended by a physician.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES.

This immense pile covers an extent of one and a half acres and 1826 feet. Its length of front is 350 feet—the depth of its wings is 120 feet—the projection of the center including steps, 65 feet—west projection 88 feet, making the whole depth of the center 286 feet. The height of the wings to the top of the balustrade is seventy feet—height to the top of the center dome, 140 feet. The greatest length of the representatives' room in the south wing is 95 feet—its greatest height 60 feet. Greatest length of the Senate chamber in the north wing 74 feet—greatest height 42 feet. The great central rotunda, whose top is the dome, is 96 feet in diameter, and 96 ft. high; the library room is 62 by 34 ft. and 36 feet high. In the capitol likewise, are a variety of rooms for committees and officers connected with the two branches of the national legislature; on the lower floor is a large room where the Supreme Court of the United States holds its sessions. The splendor of this building, when it shall be completed, cannot well be described to the eye—of the immense columns of solid stone and variegated marble—its winding granite stairs, so constructed as apparently to rest in air on nothing but themselves—its labyrinth of splendid apartments, in which the stranger may easily lose himself without a conductor; all these must be seen, to present to the mind an adequate idea of this monument of republican liberality in encouraging the arts. The grounds of the capitol are enclosed with an iron railing, and embrace more than 20 acres. Now that the work on the capitol is not completed, these grounds present the uncouth appearance of temporary sheds and buildings in their rough state [illegible] furnish of stones and other materials for building. When the yard shall be reduced to its proper level—its avenue graduated—its shrubbery growing—this will be one of the most delightful promenades of any country.

NEW-YORK JUNE 23.

The brig Day, Capt. Tunis, at this port, left Gibraltar on the 3d ult. The *North Carolina*, 74, was then at Algesiras. The brig Hesper left Algesiras on the first of May, for this port, having on board Prince Murat, as passenger, who had been released by the Spanish Government.

Mexico.—letters from Tampico to the 9th of May, mention an application by the Congress of Puebla to the general Congress of Mexico, to obtain a prohibition against the Importation of coarse woollens and cotton fabries, for the purpose of encouraging domestic manufactures; a measure which was expected to be adopted.

CAUTION TO DENTISTS.

A young man, a hatter by trade, employed a dentist to regulate a tooth for him on Wednesday. In performing the operation, the dentist injured the jaw bone. The unfortuate man was set at work on Thursday, but was siezed with the lockjaw during the night and died on Friday. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A shawl, once the property of the celebrated Tippo Saib, has been puchased in London for 300 guineas, by a distinguished foreigner, to present to the Duchess d'Augouleme, at the approaching coronation of the king of France.

It is mentioned in the Albany Daily Advertiser as an extraordinary feat, that two young men of that city named Tompson, on the 20th inst. made *two hundred and thirty-two horse shoes*, well done, between sun and sun, besides going a quarter of a mile to their meals. To make 84 horse shoes is considered a good days work for one man.

It appears by the latest Madrid dates that the Spanish Government has summoned all the Generals who have held posts since 1810 in the Spanish ultramarine provinces, to form a Junta for the purpose of enquiring into the causes which have led to the alienation of the public mind from the mother country. This enquiry conducted in a proper spirit fifteen years ago might have been servicable to the Royal cause. What benefit is now to be derived from it, it is difficult to perceive. The South American provinces are irrecoverably lost to the mother country—the wilful and perverse blindness of Spain is justly punished by a loss even of the privileges which might have been obtained by a limited concession a few years ago. Since the commencement of the struggle for freedom in the South, a new generation has arisen who know not the mother country, and their affections are transferred to those who have acted towards them a more maternal part. *Savan. Georgian.*

Mr. *Banks*, a member of the British parliament, has received from Egypt a manuscript copy written on papyrus, of a portion of Homer's Iliad, discovered in the Island of Elephantine, by a French gentleman travelling with Mr. Banks in Upper Egypt. *Ibid.*

Salisbury:

JULY 12, 1825.

We must crave the indulgence of our correspondents, for our delay in attending to their favors. We hope hereafter to be enabled to appropriate more space to their service.

We have been favored, by a gentleman in town, with a very satisfactory demonstration of the mathematical proposition of "Nov-Anglus," inserted in our last; but for the want of a cut to make the figure, we shall be obliged to omit its insertion.

OXFORD ACADEMY LOTTERY.

The drawing of this Lottery took place in Raleigh on Wednesday, the 22d ult. The four ballots which were drawn, and which, in their several orders of combination, determine all the prizes in the Lottery, are the following:

15, 9, 8, 29.

That ticket having on it the Nos. 15, 9, 8, was entitled to the capital prize of $10,000; one quarter of it was sold in Raleigh, but to whom we have not learned.

The late storm seems to have been very destructive in many places in this state. At Washington, (Beaufort county) and the adjacent country, besides immense damage done to the wheat and corn crops, by beating them down; 27 sail of vessels were stranded, driven ashore, &c. Some of their cargoes will be totally destroyed. The Washington Recorder states, that there were upwards of four thousand barrels of turpentine on board of vessels that were lost. The tide was higher at Ocracoke and Plymouth, than ever before known.

It is stated in the National Journal of the 27th ult. that a general court martial was to have assembled at the navy yard in that city, on the 7th inst. (Thursday last) for the trial of Capt. David Porter. Capt. James Barron, to act as President of the court.

Counterfeit Notes, on the Bank of Virginia, of the denomination of ten dollars, have been detected in Richmond, Virginia.

GEORGIA vs. the UNITED STATES.

We are gratified to find, on perusal of the Georgia papers, that the report of the committee in the Legislature of that State, which went to echo and sustain Governor Troup in his inflammatory declarations relative to an imaginary intermeddling on the part of the general government, in the local concerns of the people of Georgia, was laid upon the table; and so indignant were a majority of the members at its intemperate style, and unfounded allegations, that the Governor's friends dared not call it up.

The house of representatives adopted a resolution, calling on Gov. Troup to communicate to them the evidence on which he founded his declarations against the general government. Accordingly, the Gov. transmitted a message intended as part of his *evidence*. But it must as much surprize those who wish to justify his excellency, as those who do not, to find that he has produced nothing like evidence—nothing but bald assertion. It turns out worse than we expected, for the Gov. We did not think that all was the mere vaporing of a disordered imagination. But so it is.

FREEMEN'S FESTIVAL.

The 49th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, was celebrated in this town, in pursuance of previous arrangements, on Monday the 4th instant.

A procession was formed in the grove at the new Academy, about 11 o'clock—Capt. Giles' company of Salisbury Light Infantry in front, the clergyman of the day, the orator of the day, the reader of the Declaration of Independence, and part of the committee of arrangements, immediately following; next came a large and brilliant collection of Ladies, succeeded by the rest of the committee of arrangements, and a numerous train of citizens. In this order the procession moved down Cross to Main-street, thence diverging up Main-street to the court-house; when the company defiled to the right and left, and entered the court-house at the north-west and south-east doors at the same time. The Rev. Mr. Stafford opened the services by a devout and fervent prayer; the Declaration of Independence was read, with precision and distinctness, by Dr. L. Mitchell; Mr. Ashbel Smith then pronounced an eloquent oration, which was listened to by the auditory with the most profound attention—and seemed to reanimate every breast with a patriotic desire for an indefinite continuance of the blessings of civil and religious liberty which a merciful Providence has vouchsafed to our country.—Discharges of musketry by the military, accompanied with martial music, served as interludes to the different parts of the exercises in the court-house.

About 1 o'clock, a large company of gentlemen sat down to an excellent Dinner, at Maj. Yarbrough's Mansion Hotel; when, after the cloth was removed, the following regular sentiments were drank to, interspersed with some good songs, and enlivening conversation. The company retired about 4 o'clock—nothing having occurred during the day to mar the festive and harmonious feeling which seemed to actuate every one present. In the evening, a Ball was given, which was more numerously attended than any that has taken place in Salisbury for many years: all classes, and all ages, participated, and mingled together with that unity of social feeling which ought always to characterize Republican Freemen.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The 4th of July 1776—When Americans cease to hail with joyous recollections the returning sun of that glorious day to whose happy influence the land of the free and the home of the brave."

2nd. Washington, and his compatriots in arms, on land and at sea—Their best monuments are found in the grateful hearts of their countrymen. When we cease to venerate their memories, may just Heaven cease to prosper us.

3rd. The UNION of the States—Reared by the toil of Patriots, cemented by their blood: "May the curses of hate, and the hisses of scorn," forever dwell upon the wretch who would meditate its ruin.

4th. The ELEVEN new States of the Union—Legitimate offsprings of the old THIRTEEN: In liberal principles, and devotion to the Union, not less distinguished than the illustrious stock from which they sprung.

5th. The present Administration—The eyes of the American People are on them, ready to applaud or to censure, as their course may require.

6th. The American Navy—By its patriotism and gallantry, it has erected a pillar of national glory, that illumines the ocean, and "Will last till eternity rocks on its base."

7th. The Army of the U. States—Small in numbers, but powerful in spirit, skill and science.

8th. Our sister Republics of South America—Their valor and devotion to country, prove them worthy of the high boon of Liberty: may wisdom and liberal principles, illustrate the annals of their future history.

9th. Greece—After the slumber of ages, she awoke like a giant from rest: In the march of her spirit, may she trample to pieces the *Crescent* of her OPPRESSORS, and plant the banner of Freedom and the Cross on every hill of her classic land.

10th. Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce—The three great interests of our country: mutually dependant on each other for support and existence: *Demagogues* would elevate the one on the ruins of the others—*Statesmen* would afford equal and just protection to all.

11th. North Carolina—An amendment of her Constitution, a steady prosecution of her public works, the adoption of a judicious system of Public Schools, will insure her prosperity at home, respect and honor abroad.

12th. The University, and other Seminaries of Learning in the State—The true nurseries of Freemen: Knowledge is the best safe-guard of freedom; Liberty and light, are the twin offsprings of Heaven.

13th. Our Fair country women:—When MAIDENS, may their chief ornaments be *modesty* and *virtue*: when MATRONS, like Cornelia, may they be enabled to point to their offspring and say, "these are our jewels."

The following are all the volunteer toasts we have been enabled to collect. We were absent from the table when the volunteers were drank; and, consequently, some of them may have escaped us.

By D. F. Caldwell, Esq.—John Marshal, chief justice of the U. S.; long may he continue in his present sphere of usefulness.

By Mr. P. Newton—De Witt Clinton, grand master of engineers in the U. S.; his "works" of internal improvement have no equal in any country.

By Mr. M. F. Revell—The voters of North-Carolina; in future elections may they distinguish between candidates who have the love of country at heart, and those that are actuated by lucrative and popular motives.

By Mr. Haynes, of Georgia—Virtue and intelligence—the best safeguards of liberty.

By Thomas Chambers, Esq.—Simon Bolivar, the Washington of South America.

By Dr. John Scott—Com. Porter; may he rise triumphant over the malice of his enemies, and be speedily restored to command.

By Mr. J. Bates, of Alabama—Gov. Troup, and the committee that reported on his message; they are mistaken—the people "from Virginia to Georgia, from Missouri to Louisiana," are not prepared to commit treason against their country.

By Mr. A. Torrence—Our guest from Georgia, Mr. Haynes, who has contributed so much to the hilarity of the occasion.

By Dr. S. L. Ferrand—The wing of friendship; may it never lose a feather.

By Mr. E. Cress—Gen. La Fayette: may his name ever be dear to a republican government, and his noble deeds handed down from generation to generation.

By Mr. A. J. Kelly—Com. Decatur: a flower of the ocean, which had it not been pluck'd at an untimely hour, would ever have proved worthy to decorate the colors of liberty.

By R. H. Alexander, Esq.—Louis McLane, of Delaware; an honest and distinguished statesman.

By D. F. Caldwell, Esq.—Our venerable fellow-citizen, Gen. Montfort Stokes; a soldier of the Revolution, and late a Senator in Congress; active and zealous in the former, honest and independent in the latter.

By Hamilton C. Jones, Esq.—the political wisdom of Alexander Hamilton; may it ever be to the feet of American statesmen a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of flame by night.

The *Bunker's Hill monument* is, it is said, to be a column of granite, 250 feet high with a circular stairway to the top. Its cost is estimated, at 74,000 dollars.

The University.—The Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, have appointed the Rev. Wm. Hooper professor of Rhetoric and Logic, in the place of the Rev. S. K. Kollock, resigned.

CHARLESTON, June 25.

The past week was one of such general inactivity as to render unnecessary a particular detail. The period has arrived when trade slackens, and with the exception of Cotton, there will be little done in the way of business until the opening of the Fall Trade. *City Gazette.*

Corn scarce, and in good request.

Married,

In this county on the 26th ult. by Benjamin Howard, Esq. Mr. Jockey James Smith to Miss Ann Weaat.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 9th inst. by Hugh J. M'Cain, Esq. Mr. Silas Bird, of Lancaster district, S. C. to Mrs. Susannah M'Cain, of the aforementioned county.

At the house of Mr. William Nantz, in Lincoln county on the 2d inst. by John F. Brevard, Esq. Mr. John Rankin to Miss Nancy Johnston, all of Lincoln county. Also, on the same day, at James H. Houston's, Esq. Iredell county, by James H. Houston, Esq. Mr. Jesse Riley of Lincoln, to Miss Sally Worke of Mecklenburg. Also, the week preceding, at Mr. Clem. Nantz's, Mecklenburg county, by B. W. Davidson, Esq. Mr. Henry Johnston to Miss Nancy Nantz, daughter of the first named gentleman. Also, at John Turbyfill's, Esq. Lincoln county, by John Turbyfill, Esq. Mr. John Allen of Lincoln, to Miss Polly Williams, late of Pendleton, S. C. Also, by John F. Brevard, Esq. Mr. James Atkinson, late of Virginia, to Miss Patsey Faulkner, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Faulkner, of Lincoln county. Also, by John Abernathy, Esq. Mr. Aaron Hager to Miss Louriena N. Steely, daughter of Lovick Steely, Esq. all of Lincoln county.

Died,

In this town, very suddenly, on Sunday morning last, Mr. MILES MULL, in the 23d year of his age, son of Capt. Thomas Mull, of this place.

On Tuesday, the 28th inst. Mr. Robert Luckey, sen. in the 77th year of his age, an old Revolutionary Soldier. The deceased had been a man of uncommonly robust constitution, and had almost uniformly enjoyed good health, until within a few weeks before his decease, when he began to complain of a difficulty of respiration. He, however, continued to move about with his usual activity, which was very uncommon for one of his age; and on the day of his death, had visited several of the neighbors at their houses. He was again walking on a visit to the house of his son, in company with an acquaintance, when he was suddenly arrested by the hand of death. As he walked, he was observed to stagger; he was caught and supported until he could be laid comfortably on the ground, when he almost immediately expired.

By Saturday's Mail.

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, states that a Mr. Magee, *eight feet nine inches high*, from the county of Tyrone, Ireland, has arrived in that city. [And is to be *exhibited*, we suppose.]

Prince Murat has arrived at New-York, in the brig Hesper, from Cette.

MILLEDGEVILLE, JUNE 28.

Gen. Gaines had a meeting with the chiefs of the friendly Indians, at the Indian Springs on the 20th inst.; but nothing satisfactory was effected. A talk with the hostiles was to have been held at Broken-Arrow on the 25th, from which we have not heard.

The Creek Agent, Col. Crowell, has been suspended; and the special agent of the government, Maj. Andrews, is discharging, temporarily, the duties of Indian Agent.

Gov. Troup, in compliance with a requisition from Gen. Gaines, has ordered all the volunteer corps of infantry and cavalry attached to the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Divisions, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

By an arrival at New-York, Liverpool papers to the 25th, and London to the 23d of May, have been received.

The Catholic bill was taken up in the British house of Lords on the 17th May; and after considerable discussion, was lost by the following vote:

For the bill,	-	130
Against it,	-	178
Majority against it,		48

The markets were dull in England: cotton had declined a little: United State's upland cottons would bring from 14¼ to 18¼ pence.

Coffee, St. Domingo, 16¾; Java, 19½; Havanah, Porto Rico, &c. 18.

PERU.

The Peruvian papers received at the office of the Baltimore American contain a decree of BOLIVAR, as Dictator of the Peruvian Republic, which affords another gratifying evidence of his wisdom and foresight. This decree, after acknowledging that the Lancasterian system of education is the most speedy and effectual for the promotion of public instruction, provides that there shall be established in the capital of each department, a *normal school*, on the Lancasterian system, for the support of which the necessary funds shall be provided. Each province shall send to the departmental school at least six children, in order that they may hereafter extend the system to every part of the public.

One of the first acts of the Constitutional Congress of Peru was the passage of a resolution giving to Bolivar the title of "*Father and Savior of Peru.*"

The Liberator is to enjoy perpetually the title of "President of the republic."

Two millions, over and above their pay, are voted to the army.

Stud Horse, for Sale.

ON the Tuesday of Rowan August court next, will be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, one likely Stud Horse, (a Dion) the property of Elisha Williamson, deceased: a credit of nine months will be given, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, *Administrator.*

July 9, 1825. 3t68

Negroes for Sale.

ABOUT forty likely *NEGROES* will be sold on Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2nd days of August, at Wilkesborough, N. C. it being the week of Wilkes county court.

M. STOKES.

July 5, 1825. 3t68p

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by Montfort Stokes and Rachel his wife, and for the purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, on the 1st day of August next, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', two several tracts of land, adjoining the lands of said town, and lying on the Yadkin river and Cub creek, containing, in all, about one thousand acres. The said lands are desirable, as well on account of the large quantity of valuable low grounds which they embrace, as their proximity to the flourishing village of Wilkesboro'. They will be sold at a credit of twelve months and two years. Such persons as are desirous of purchasing, can see said lands on or before the day of sale, by applying to Gen. Stokes.

D. F. CALDWELL. *Trustee.*

July 8, 1825. 3t68

Iredell County Bible Society.

THE annual meeting of this society will be in Statesville on Monday the first day of August. A discourse will be delivered on the occasion by the Rev. James Stafford of Thyatira, the annual repast will be presented, officers chosen for the ensuing year, and other necessary business transacted. A general attendance of the members and friends of the society is respectfully solicited.

JAMES CAMPBELL, *Record. Sec'y.*

Statesville July 6, 1825. t68

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, (living about five miles west of Lincolnton,) on the 26th day of May, a negro boy named *BILL*, about 20 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet six or eight inches high, eyes considerably sunk in his head; he has no other particular marks, except a scar on the inside of his left thigh, occasioned by the cut of a knife, and several large warts on his face; he had on (when last seen in the neighborhood) a blue broadcloth coat and pantaloons; he was raised in the neighborhood of Petersburg, in Virginia, and it is probable that he is trying to get back again. The above reward will be given by me, to any one that will deliver him to me, or to secure him in any jail so that I can get him again. CHARLES SHOLL.

July 4th, 1825. 4t69.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemong & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands, will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemong, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMONG,
GEORGE LOCKE.

Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 6t5

EZRA ALLEMONG

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

Stock of Merchandize

of Allemong & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemong & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 1st of July, 1825.

William Alexander	Thos. Krider
Margaret Allison	William Kenny,
Peter Albright.	Jacob Lipe
John Bostain	Samuel Lucky
Gen. S. Bernard	Robert Lee
David Barns	Nancy Lamb
Burges L. Bell	William Link
John Barber	Catharine Lopasser
Jerry Brown	William Lunn
Peter Barringer	John Linn
Solomon Beck	Daniel McGennis
Paul Bearer	David Morris
William Bule	Henry Michael
Moses Brown.	John Marlin
George Cöck	Elizabeth McOrcle
Harry Case	Jonathan Mills
Wm. Chunn	Benjamine Maxwell
Henry Call	Capt. Wm. Moore.
John Custis.	John Niblock
Martha Callico	Mr. Night.
Robert Chunn	Josiah Owen.
Roland Crump	Thos. A. Ponsonby
Chris J. Cowan	James Phillips
James Chambers	Betsy Pelly
John Craige.	Jacob Pool
Joseph Dobbins	Ebenezer Parks
Wm. Dickey	Samuel Price
James Davis.	John Pool
John Ellis	Thomas Pearson
James Ellis	Wm. Pinkston, jr.
George Eagle.	Catharine Rhodesmith
Wm. Fultz	Nathan Riley
Peter Feasour	James W. Ramsey.
Elizabeth Foxe.	Elizabeth Swink
Samuel Gardner	Erastus Smith
Mr. Gluekseur	Arthur Smith
John Gardner, sen.	William Smith
Charles Glover	George Smith
Jane Garriso	James H. Smith
Robertson Grant.	John Smith
William Haden 2	Tobias Smith
Brian Hotchkiss, 2	Alexander Stephens
Henry Highleigh, 2	Thomas Smoot
John Hogg, 3	John Setzer
Joseph Hanes	John Steel
John Hinkle	Zachariah Samuel
Thomas Hughes	David W. Sanders
Alexander Henderson	John E. Telfair, 2
Abbey Harriss	Samuel Torrington
Mr. Hendley	Andrew Thompson
Richard Harris, sen.	Joseph Tomlin.
Anthony Hatch	John Vail
Douglas P. Haden, 2.	Mary Wall
Wincy Jeter.	Henry C. Winders
Peter Krider	Jacob Weaver, 2
John Knight	J. F. Wells, Esq.
Richard Kerr	Jesse W. Walton
James Kincade, 3	John T. Welch
John Kestler	The Heirs of Leonard Wagoner
Phillip Krell	
Israel Kitleham, Esq.	Joseph Williams
George Krider	William Wert.
Peter Kern	Barna Young.

16t SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of July, 1825.

William Andrews.	John Locke
Daniel Blackwelder	Godfret Lipe.
Jacob Boston	James K. Morgan
Daniel Bradford	Abigail Morrison
Hugh Campbell, 2	Richard Martin
Moses Clay.	John M. Milster
Henry Dolon	James McClain
Alexander Dorton	Nath'l. Monteeth.
Elizabeth P. Doby	Joseph Niceler.
Isaac Davis.	Henry C. Owens.
John B. Fenny.	Samuel Purvians
John Goodman	John H. Phifer.
George Goodman	Parmenio Rogers
Francis Glass	Margaret Reed
Isaac Gross.	John W. Reed.
John Hall	Jacob Stirewalt
Doct. John P. Haynes	Jane Shinn
Margaret E. Harris.	Daniel Speck.
George Krider	James D. White.
Richard King.	John Yowman.

t68 D. STORKE, P. M.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. July 1st, 1825.

John Billings	Nancy Killion
Henry Bailey	George Long.
William Butler, or	Green Majee, 2
Kemp Carey	Henry Mikel
Brantly Coggins	Amos Myers,
Eli Coble.	Andrew Myers.
Margaret Daniel.	Jordan Parish
Rev. Wihe Ellis	Isaac Payne.
Richard Ellis.	John Richard
Jacob Gobble.	Nathan Riley.
John F. C. Heitman	John Simpson
Reuben Holmes.	Jacob Sink
Hamblin Jordan.	

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the 3d of April last, an apprentice boy, bound to me, about 17 years of age, by name *Abner Smith*. I will give five cents reward for said boy. All persons are forbidden to trust him on my account, as I will not pay any debts of his contracting. At the same time I forwarn all persons from harboring him, giving him meat or drink, or employing said boy: JOHN BURKHART.

June 30, 1825. 1p

Book Binding Business.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the *Book Binding Business* in Salem, North Carolina; where may be had, on the shortest notice, all kinds of merchants account Books, and Blank-Work of every description, and old books rebound.

DAVID CLEVEL.

Salem, June 10th, 1825. 3mt75

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. s.

Printer's fee, $3. 3mt80

The Muse.

FROM THE WREATH.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

Personal attractions may for a time fascinate and dazzle the eye, beauty may please, but beauty alone can never captivate. The lilly droops, the rose withers, and beauty sooner or later must decay; but the charms of the mind are imperisable; they bud and bloom in youth and continue to flourish as long as life remains; these, and these alone, are the charms that must for ever captivate.

I love thee—not for rosy cheek,
Or lily whiteness of the skin;
I love, because thy features speak
Of lovelier qualities within.

I love thee—not for beauteous form
Of air and symmetry divine;
I love, because the heart is warm
That beats in virtue's hollow'd shrine.

I love the eye whose sparkling smile
Can thought and feeling both impart;
That beams with mental radiance, while
It forms the sunshine of the heart.

The rose may wither on thy cheek,
That lilly whiteness leave thy skin;
But still thy faded smile shall speak
Imperishable worth within.

That lovely form which now you wear,
At last must moulder back to clay;
The soul that fill'd a shrine so fair,
Shall burst an angel forth to-day.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE WISH.

"Within this street a lovely girl
Lives with an aged man:
Who keeps a dog to guard his child,
As far as barking can.

That cunning father likewise keeps
A cross and wrinkled dame;
And she, as far as lungs can go,
By scolding does the same.

If death wants man, the dog and dame,
He's welcome to the three;
And she, I think, fake me[illegible]

EPIGRAM.

"I'm sadly afraid," said Richard to Ned.
"You'll ply me with wine, till it gets *in my head;*"
"Twill be something new," retorts Ned with a grin,
"To find your empty noddle has *any thing in.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES 10th and LAFAYETTE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

A gentleman of this city has handed us a letter from a friend, dated in Paris, May the 2d, from which we make the following extract:—"Of all kings for laziness as to public business, Charles X. is the worst that France was ever blessed with. The council send repeatedly to him with humble requests, that they may have his gracious presence on matters important to the state. He generally promises his attendance, or shifts the conversation while the messenger is present, but when the time arrives, the members often have the mortification to see him riding past the Thuilleries, with a hunting retinue of men, horses and dogs at his heels. In fact, hunting seems to be his sole occupation and delight; so much so, that the people begin to call him, when no *gens d'arms* are within hearing, "Charles the hunter." I was told, by a member of the council, that the other day, when it stormed unusually bad, the king attended at the hour of meeting. A financial matter of some importance, [illegible] for some time, in which the king took no part, and to which he exhibited the most total indifference—resting his head on his hands, as Napoleon was wont do, when first consul. The weather suddenly cleared up, when the king dismissed the council peremptorily, left the chamber, and in a half-hour, was seen at full gallop, with his train, on his way to a forest four leagues distant. My informant is one who loves the Bourbons, but has no great affection for Charles himself. The king has lost all his popularity, and no shouts of *vive le roi*, now greet his appearance in the streets. Louis XVIII. was an *imbecile* for public business, but Charles is worse—he could if he would. The old leaven of excitement, furthered as it is by the injudicious choice of ministers, is still at work, and I should not be surprised, if, in the course of a few years, the people were to *hunt* their present rulers. The minister *De Villele*, seems universally to be hated. He never can receive the affections of the people, for he does not hesitate to express an abhorence for the *canaille*. As to the opinions entertained here in relation to the hospitality, which *Lafayette* has met with in our country, they are various. The French papers contain little or nothing of the detail, which I find in the American papers you have had the goodness to send me. It is as well known, however, amongst all classes, that he has received honors which will be remembered as long as memory lasts. Some of the nobility pretend to express contempt, although those of his contemporaries who figured with him from the time of the death of Louis XVI. to that of Bonaparte's overthrow, are more envious. There are many, however, who do not hesitate to pronouce his name with veneration for his talents; and respect for his deeds and fame. The lower classes, for the most part, call him *un bon et grand homme*—to be called a great and a good man at once, indicates a virtuous soul and noble actions, more with the French than any other nation. I visited La Grange, his farm, a short time since, and a young girl, who resided near it, absolutely wept like a child, when I told her how he was esteemed and received in another quarter of the earth. She told me that the whole neighborhood remembered him for his deeds of charity and benevolence. Most of the Americans, and especially the young ones, take great pride in talking of him to the French people.

THE PERIODS OF HUMAN LIFE.

Childhood, from 1 to 7 years; the age of accidents, griefs, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14; the age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 21; of triumphs, desires, self-love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 23; the age of pleasure, love, sensuality, inconstancy, enthusiasm.

Manhood, from 29 to 35; the age of enjoyment, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle age, from 36 to 43; of consistency, desire of fortune and of glory.

Mature age, from 33 to 49; the age of possession, the reign of wisdom, reason and love of property.

Decline of life, from 50 to 56; the age of reflection, love of tranquility, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of old age, from 57 to 63; the age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill-temper, and desire of ruling.

Old age, from 64 to 70; the age of [illegible] love of authority and submission.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77 the age of avarice, jealousy and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, suspicion.

Age of Favour, from 85 to 91—the age of insensibility, love of flatttery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of Wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference, and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 95 to 105—the age of insensibility, hope and the last sigh.

IRISH WIT.

One day, the facetious Irish Barrister, John Philpot Curran, being at dinner with the well-known Catholic Priest, Father O'Leary, said to him, 'Reverend Father, I wish that you were Saint Peter.' 'And why, Counsellor, would you wish that I were Saint Peter?' asked O'Leary—'Because, Reverend Father, in that case you would have the keys of Heaven, and you could let me in.' 'By my honor and conscience, Counsellor,' replied the divine, 'it would be better for you that I had the keys of the other place, for then I could let you out.' Curran enjoyed the joke, which he admitted had a good deal of reason in it. *London Literary Gazette.*

BRAZILIAN LAZINESS.

"I was amused," says Mrs. Graham in her *Journal*, "at the apparent apathy of the Brazilian shopkeepers. If they are engaged, as now is not unfrequently the case, in talking politics, or reading a newspaper, or perhaps only enjoying a cool seat in the back of their shops, they will often say they have not the article inquired for rather than rise to fetch it; and if the customer persists to point it out in the shop, he is coolly desired to get it for himself, and lay down the money."

FROM THE MILTON GAZETTE

Mr. Cory: In your paper of the 16th inst. I find it stated, that bags of Cotton weighing 400lbs. after being ducked, were found to weigh 1600lbs. which is said to be a greater weight than a body of water of the size of the bag of Cotton would weigh. I have been told that a common sponge will hold more water than can be contained in the size of the sponge; this very possibly may be the case, but is easily accounted for on the principle of the sponge swelling and extending its dimensions on becoming wet; but as it is not presumable that Cotton bags expand by being soaked, I am induced to doubt the fact as stated. Let us therefore not puzzle our brains in search of the cause until we have sufficient evidence of the fact. A READER.

There are five requisits for a professed drunkard, namely—a face of brass—nerves of steel—lungs of leather—a heart of stone—and an incombustible liver. Unless he have all these, *he shall quickly die.*

The Cork Advertiser says, that a company is in progress to run carriages and vehicles of every description by steam, in Ireland!

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for *cash*, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some *Dry Goods*; also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

Coach Making Business.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public at large, that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, on Main street, next house north-east of the Jail; where they will be prepared to execute any Job in their line of business, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep, Pannel and Stick

Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

of as neat quality as any ever made in the place. Any kind of Carriages can be had by applying to the subscribers: and they hope by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairs of any kind will be done in a neat and handsome style. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully executed, by the public's humble servants.

VEST & BROWN.

Salisbury, June 9th, 1825. 62

REVEIL & TEMPLETON,

TAILORS, SALISBURY,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their friends of Salisbury and the public generally, that they have commenced the *Tailoring Business* in a new Shop built for the purpose, situated in Main street, next door south-west of Mr. E. Cress' store, likewise opposite to Mr. Thomas Allison's store, and quite convenient to every store in Town; where they are better prepared than ever to accommodate any gentlemen with Tailoring, and in the most fashionable and neatest style. Any person wishing to vary from the prevailing fashions of the different season, can have their fancies suited by giving necessary directions.

Reveil & Templeton have put themselves to considerable trouble and expense for the purpose of having a complete and lasting establishment in this place, for which it appears its citizens have been long in want of. There will be no necessity, for the future, of any gentlemen putting themselves to the trouble and inconvenience of going or sending off to other parts of the country for their clothing, when they can be equally as well accommodated at home, where they get their own support. The public will please to recollect, that all the ingenuity and taste necessary to our business, is not particularly confined to one set of cities or towns—that Salisbury has a share; and we flatter ourselves we will establish the fact by the work which shall be turned out of our shop for the future.

We have become subscribers, annually, for ten years, to a couple of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who make it a business to send the fashions to any part of the United States: the plan which they have adopted for that purpose, is so complete, that any person understanding it thoroughly, and possessing sufficient ingenuity and practice of cutting, and the great art of putting different garments together, (which we boldly assert we do) can give to their customers the different fashions with as much accuracy and taste as they can be got in Philadelphia or any other town in the United States.

We have just received the latest fashions, which are quite different to those of the last season; likewise, one of us has just returned from off a tour to a number of large northern towns, and made it a business to go into a number of Tailors' shops in each town, for the purpose of gaining all the information possible, appertaining to our business. We hope, by paying that attention which our business requires, to receive an equal share of public patronage.

We here return our sincere thanks to those who have encouraged us in our line of business since our commencement in this place.

We would be very glad to take one or two boys to the business, who can come well recommended, and not over fifteen years old.

June 3. 1825. 61

Beware of Swindlers!

ON the 29th of January last, my black woman named PEGGY, was enticed away from me, by Samuel Townsend, Patrick Munroe, Joseph Orston and others; was harbored and concealed by the said Samuel Townsend, and taken into his possession under pretence of obtaining her freedom; and on the 17th of March last, was carried off by the above named Joseph Orston, who goes in the capacity of a pedlar. Said Peggy is now in the 17th year of her age, of middle size, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, handsomely built, of yellow complexion, very likely, familiar, and very free spoken. She sometimes calls herself Peggy Hagin, and has of late pretended to say that she was free born. Peggy may be known by any one who converses with her, by telling who has raised her, and of leaving her child behind, whose name is Eliza. It is supposed that she is sold, or concealed in some part of the country. Any person finding where she is, and giving information by letter, directed to the subscriber, living in Barnwell district, or to Mr. Isaac Frazier, in Columbia, S. C. shall receive a reward of twenty-five dollars; and if the said Orston and Peggy be found together, and apprehended, so that the villains can be brought to justice, any person or persons, so apprehending them, shall receive a reward of fifty dollars. S. W. KEARSAY.

June 17. t67

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

Approved Family Medicines,

WHICH are celebrated for the cure of most Diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine ware-house, Nos. 137 and 139, north-east corner of Second and Race-str'ts. *PHILADELPHIA*, and retailed by his Agents and every principal Druggist and Vender of Medicine throughout the United States: where may be had, gratis, pamphlets, either in English, German, French or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health, for the cure of coughs, colds, approaching consumption, whooping cough, asthma, [illegible] the breast, wind in the stomach, dysentary, &c. Price, $1 50 per [illegible]

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or *Nature's Grand Restorative*—recommended for the cure of nervous complaints generally, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial disease, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price $1 50 per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops—a safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c. Price $2 per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's Stomachick Bitters—celebrated for strengthening a weak stomach, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative against the fever and ague, &c. Price 1 dollar per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm destroying Lozenges—a medicine universally esteemed for expelling every species of worms from the human body. 50 cents per package; large packages 1 dollar.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment—for pleasantness, safety, expedition, and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use, for the removal of this disagreeable, tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache drops.—Price Fifty cents; small vials Twenty five cents.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Billious Pills, which if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all billious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fevers, billious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes 50 cents.

Dr. Vicker's Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm, &c.: price 37½ cents per box.

Dr. Vicker's Embrocation for the Rheumatism, &c. Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Dr. Godbold's Vegetable Balm of Life. Price $1.00 per bottle.

Balm of Iberia—extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for removing the defects of the skin, and improving the complexion. Price $2,00 per bottle.

The Restorative Dentifice—for cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and Gums. Price 50 cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water—celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents; small vial 25 cents.

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth—A sovereign remedy for all ulcers, sores, sorebreasts, boils, sore legs, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price 25 cents, 50 cent. and $1,00 for each size plaster.

Approved and recommended by Dr. Rush and Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent of the faculty in the United States.

☞ Take notice, that in order to prevent imposition, all and each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed up with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebrity for the unparalleled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families or individuals whose circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and for whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of diseases, and proper directions for using them.

☞ A considerable discount will be allowed to Druggists, Country merchants, and those who purchase by the quantity. Orders promptly attended to and the medicines carfully packed and forwarded to any part agreeably to direction. *Philadelphia, June 5, 1825.*

For sale by John Murphy, Salisbury.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
9th May, 1825.

PROPOSALS will be received at the General Post Office, until the 1st day of August next, for transporting, in two horse stages, once a week, the mail which now passes on horseback, between Salem, N. C. and Knoxville, Ten. to go by Huntsville, Wilkesborough, Ashe court-house, N. C. and Jonesborough, Greenville, and Dandridge, Tenn. 6t66

Persons desirous to contract, will make separate proposals for limiting the service to Blountsville, and to Rogersville, in case the Postmaster General should determine to make either of those places the terminating point of the route.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Thomas Caple vs. Jesse Martin: original attachment, levied on one side saddle and some feathers. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jesse Martin is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for two months, that the defendant appear at our county court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be holden for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 2nd Monday of July next, there and then replevy, plead or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against, and the property so levied on condemned accordingly. Witness, Isaac Craton, clerk of our said court, at office, the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1825. ISAAC CRATON, *Clk.*

Printers fee $3. 8t68

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Hosea Redman vs. Wesley Keaton: Original attachment, returned, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this cause resides beyond the bounds of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. James H. Houston vs. Robert [illegible] Original attachment, returned levied, &c. It is ordered by the court, [illegible] satisfaction it appears, that the defendant has removed beyond the bounds of this state, that the said defendant appear at the next term of said court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment pro confesso.

t71 Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity April Term, 1825. John Reid vs. Benjamin Sherwood and others. It appearing to the Court, that several of the defendants in this case, to wit: Jonas Leatherman and Martha his wife, Ezekiel Clemmons and Phœbe his wife, Levi Reid, Richmond Reid, Thomas Reid, Polly Reid, Nancy Reid, and Geo. Reid, some of whom are minors, are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, that *unless* the persons above named who are of full age appear by themselves, and the minors by Guardian, at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainants bill, it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

6t69 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

June 24th, 1825. Price adv. $2 25.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Asa C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825: sci. fa. Waugh and Finley to the use of John Finley vs. the heirs of Alexander Brown, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, James Brown, William Brown, John Brown and Thomas Brown, heirs of A. Brown, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state; it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the above defendants appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for Wilkes county, in the town of Wilkesboro', on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against them. 6t66

Test: ROBERT MARTIN, *Clk.*

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russel vs. Marvil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *Ordered* therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DAN'L. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt68

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May term, 1825. Westley Reynolds and Co. vs. Robt. Westmoreland: original attachment, levied on land, and Nathaniel Hobbs summoned as garnishee in this case. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert Westmoreland the defendant, has absconded, and is not in this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court to be held at the court-house in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in August next, and plead or demur, or the plaintiff will have judgment entered according to his demand.

3mt72 ROB'T. SIMONTON, Clk.